GARFIELD COUNTY BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION

108 8th Street, Suite 401, Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
Phone: 970-945-8212 / Fax: 970-384-3470 / Inspection Line: 970-384-5003

Permit No: 10704 Parcel/Schedule No: 2123-343-30-016

	Job Address: 34 Riverboat Dr. New Castle, CO. 81647				
1	Lot No: 16	Block No:	Subd. / Exemption: Riverbend		
2	Owner: Juan Solis	Address: 34 Riverboat Dr. New Castle	Ph: 970-984-3148	Wk Ph: 970-274-2286	
3	Contractor: Juan Solis	Address: 34 Riverboat Dr. New Castle	Ph: 970-984-3148	Lic. No.	
4	Architect/Engineer: ~~1531~~	Address:	Ph:	Lic. No.	
5	Sq. Ft. of Building: 1,531	Sq. Ft. of Lot: 15246	Height:	No. of Floors: 2	
6	Use of Building:				
7	Describe Work: Chage wood burning for bigger wood burning fireplace				
8	Class of Work: ☐ New ☐ Alteration ☐ Addition ☑ Move ☐ Remove				
9	Garage: ☐ Single ☑ Double		Carport: ☐ Single ☐ Double		
10	○ Driveway Permit	☐ On-Site Sewage Disposal	☐ Site Plan		
11	Valuation of Work: $ 1,200.00		Adjusted Valuations: S		
12	Special Conditions:				

NOTICE

A SEPARATE ELECTRICAL PERMIT IS REQUIRED AND MUST **BE** ISSUED BY THE STATE OF COLORADO.

THIS PERMIT BECOMES NULL AND VOID IF WORK OR CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IS NOT COMMENCED WITHLN 180 DAYS, OR, IF CONSTRUCTION OR WORK IS SUSPENDED OR ABANDONED FOR A PERIOD OF 180 DAYS AT ANY TIME AFTER WORK IS COMMENCED.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND EXAMINED THIS APPLICATION AND KNOW THE SAME TO BE TRUE AND CORRECT. ALL PROVISIONS OF LAWS GOVERNING THIS TYPE OF WORK WILL BE COMPLETED WITHIN WHETHER SPECIFIED HEREIN OR NOT. THE GRANTING OF A PERMIT DOES NOT PRESUME TO GIVE AUTHORITY TO VIOLATE OR CANCEL THE PROVISIONS OF ANY OTHER STATE OR LOCAL LAW REGULATING CONSTRUCTION OR THE PERFORMANCE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Juan Solis — SIGNATURE OF OWNER

9/20/07 — DATE

BLDG DEPT. APPROVAL/DATE: 10-18-07

PLNG. DEPT. APPROVAL/DATE: 10-18-07

Plan Check Fee: 31.14	Permit Fee: 47.90
Total Fee: 79.04	Dated Permit Issued:
OCC Group: IRC	Const. Type:
Zoning:	Setbacks:
Manu. Home: Ø	ISDS No. & Fee: Ø

AGREEMENT

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED TO THE APPLICANT AS OWNER, CONTRACTOR AND/OR THE AGENT OF THE CONTRACTOR OR OWNER TO CONSTRUCT THE STRUCTURE AS DETAILED ON PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS SUBMITTED TO AND REVIEWED BY THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE ISSSUANCE OF THIS PERMIT, THE SIGNER. HEREBY AGREES TO COMPLY WITH ALL BUILDING CODES AND LAND USE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY GARFIELD COUNTY PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY GIVEN LN 30.28.201 CRS AS AMENDED. THE SIGNER FURTHER AGREES THAT IF THE ABOVE SAID ORDINANCES ARE NOT FULLY COMPILED WITH IN THE LCOATION, ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION, AND USE OF THE **ABOVE** DESCRIBED STRUCTURE, THE PERMIT MAY BE REVOKED BY NOTICE FROM THE COUNTY AND THAT THEN AND THERE IT SHALL BECOME NULL AND VOID. THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMT BASED UPON PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER DATA SHALL NOT PREVENT THE BUILDING OFFICIAL FROM THEREAFTER REQUIRING THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS IN SAID PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND OTHER DATA OR FROM PREVENTING BUILDING OPERATION BEING CARRIED ON THEREUNDER WHEN IN VIOLATION OF THS CODE OR ANY OTHER ORDINANCE OR REGULATION OF THIS JURISDICTION. THE REVIEW OF SUBMITTED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED THEREAFTER DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ACCEPTANCE OF ANY RESPONSIBILITIES OR LIABLITIES BY GARFIELD COUNTY FOR ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DISCREPENCIES. THE RESPONSI BILITY FOR THESE ITEMS AND IMPLEMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION RESTS SPECIFICIALLY WITH THE ARTICTECT, DESIGNER, BUILDER, AND OWNER. COMMENTS ARE INTENDED TO BE CONSERVATIVE AND IN SUPPORT OF THE OWNERS LNTEREST.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE AGREEMENT **ABOVE** (INITIAL): J.S

The following items are required by Garfield County for a final inspection:

1. A final Electrical Inspection from the Colorado State Electrical Inspector;
2. Permanent address assigned by Garfield County Building Department posted where readily visible from access road;

3. A finished roof, a lockable house, complete exterior siding, exterior doors and windows installed, a complete kitchen with cabinets, a sink with hot & cold running water, non-absorbent kitchen floor coverings, counter tops and finished walls, ready for stove and refrigerator, all necessary plumbing;

4. All bathrooms must be complete, with washbowl, tub or shower, toilet stool, hot and cold running water, non-absorbent floors and walls finished and a privacy door;

5. All steps outside or inside over three (3) steps must have handrails, guard rails on balconies or decks over 30" high constructed to all IBC and IRC requirements;

6. Outside grading done to where water will detour away from the building;

7. Exceptions to the outside steps, decks and grading may be made upon the demonstration of extenuating circumstances, i.e. weather, but a Certificate of Occupancy will not be issued until all the required items are completed and a final inspection made;

8. A final inspection sign off by the Garfield County Road & Bridge Department for driveway installation, where applicable; as well as any final sign off by the Fire District, and/or State Agencies where applicable.

9. If you will be connecting to a public water and/or sewer system, proof of the tap fees have been paid and the connections inspected by the service provider prior to issuance of a C.O.

A CERTIFICATE *OF* OCCUPANCY WILL NOT BE ISSUED UNTIL ALL THE ABOVE ITEMS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

******A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY MAY TAKE UP TO 5 BUSINESS DAYS TO BE PROCESSED AND ISSUED.**

******CANNOT OCCUPY OR USE DWELLING UNTIL A CERTIFICATE *OF* OCCUPANCY (C.O.) IS ISSUED. OCCUPANCY OR USE OF DWELLING WITHOUT A C.O. WILL BE CONSIDERED AN ILLEGAL OCCUPANCY AND MAY BE GROUNDS FOR VACATING PREMISES UNTIL ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE MET.**

I understand and agree to abide by the above conditions for occupancy, use and the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the dwelling under building permit # 10704

Juan Solis

Signature

9/20/07

Date

Bpapplicationoctober2006

VALUATION/FEE DETERMINATION

Applicant Solis
Address 34 Riverboat Pkr
Date 10-15-07

Subdivision Riverbend
Lot/Block 16
Contractor owner

Finished (Livable Area):
- Main
- Upper
- Lower
- Other

Total Square Feet
Valuation

Basement:
- Unfinished
- Conversion of Unfinished to Finished
- Plan Check Fee for Conversion

Valuation

Garage:

Valuation

Crawl Space:

Valuation

Decks/Patios:
- Covered
  - Valuation
- Open
  - Valuation

Total Valuation

Fire place only

use ~~the~~ customer Valuation

1200 ⁰⁰

GARFIELD COUNTY BUILDING AND PLANNING
970-945-8212

MINIMUM APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS
For
SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING CONSTRUCTION
Including
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ADDITIONS
ALTERATIONS
And
MOVED BUILDINGS

In order to understand the scope of the work intended under a permit application and expedite the issuance of a permit it is important that complete information be provided. When reviewing a plan and it's discovered that required information has not been provided by the applicant, this will result in the delay of the permit issuance and in proceeding with building construction. The owner or contractor shall be required to provide this information before the plan review can proceed. Other plans that are in line for review may be given attention before the new information may be reviewed after it has been provided to the Building Department.

Please review this document to determine if you have enough information to design your project and provide adequate information to facilitate a plan review. Also, please consider using a design professional for assistance in your design and a construction professional for construction of your project. Any project with more than ten (10) occupants requires the plans to be sealed by a Colorado Registered Design Professional.

To provide for a more understandable plan in order to determine compliance with the building, plumbing and mechanical codes, applicants are requested to review the following checklist prior to and during design. **Applicants are required to indicate appropriately and to submit the completed checklist at time of application for a permit.**

Plans to be included for a Building Permit, must be on drafting paper at least 18"x24" and drawn to scale.

Plans must include a floor plan, a concrete footing and foundation plan, elevations all sides with

decks, balcony, steps, hand rails and guard rails, windows and doors, including the finish grade line and original grade. A section showing in detail, from the bottom of the footing to the top of the roof, including re-bar, anchor bolts, pressure treated plates, floor joists, wall studs and spacing, insulation, sheeting, house-rap, (which is required), siding or any approved building material. Engineered foundations may be required.

A window schedule. A door schedule. A floor framing plan, a roof framing plan, roof must be designed to withstand a 40 pound per square foot up to 7,000 feet in elevation, a 90 M.P.H. wind speed, wind exposure B or C, and a 36 inch frost depth.

All sheets to be identified by number and indexed. All of the above requirements must be met or your plans will be returned.

All plans submitted must be incompliance with the 2003 IRC.

1. Is a site plan included that identifies the location of the proposed structure or addition and distances to the property lines from each corner of the proposed structure(s) prepared by a licensed surveyor and has the surveyors signature and professional stamp on the drawing? Properties with slopes of 30% or greater must be shown on the site plan. **(NOTE Section: 106.2)** Any site plan for the placement of any portion of a structure within 50 ft. of a property line and not within a previously surveyed building envelope on a subdivision final plat shall be prepared by a licensed surveyor and have the surveyor's signature and professional stamp on the drawing. Any structure to be built within a building envelope of a lot shown on a recorded subdivision plat shall include a copy of the building envelope as it is shown on the final plat with the proposed structure located within the envelope.
   Yes ✓

2. Does the site plan also include any other buildings on the property, setback easements and utility easements? Please refer to Section 5.05.03 in the Garfield County Zoning Resolution if the property you are applying for a building permit on is located on a corner lot. Special setbacks do apply.
   Yes ✓

3. Does the site plan include when applicable the location of the I.S.D.S. (Individual Sewage Disposal System) and the distances to the property lines, wells (on subject property and adjacent properties), streams or water courses?
   Yes N/A

4. Does the site plan indicate the location and direction of the County or private road accessing the property?

Yes N/A

5. Are you aware that prior to submittal of a building permit application you are required to show proof of a driveway access permit or obtain a statement from the Garfield County Road & Bridge Department stating one is not necessary? You can contact the Road & Bridge Department at 625-8601.
Yes ✓

6. Do the plans include a foundation plan indicating the size, location and spacing of all reinforcing steel in accordance with the IRC or per stamped engineered design?
Yes N/A

7. Do the plans indicate the location and size of ventilation openings for under floor crawl spaces and the clearances required between wood and earth?
Yes N/A

8. Do the plans indicate the size and location of ventilation openings for the attic, roof joist spaces and soffits?
Yes N/A

9. Do the plans include design loads as required by Garfield County for roof snow loads, (a minimum of 40 pounds per square foot up to & including 7,000 feet above sea level), floor loads and wind loads?
Yes N/A

10. Does the plan include a building section drawing indicating foundation, wall, floor, and roof construction?
Yes N/A

11. Does the building section drawing include size and spacing of floor joists, wall studs, ceiling joists, roof rafters or joists or trusses?
Yes N/A

12. Does the building section drawing or other detail include the method of positive connection of all columns and beams?
Yes N/A

13. Does the elevation plan indicate the height of the building or proposed addition from the **undisturbed grade** to the midpoint between the ridge and eave of a gable or shed roof or the top of a flat roof? (Building height measurement usually not to exceed 25 feet)
Yes N/A

14. Does the plan include any stove or zero clearance fireplace planned for installation including

make and model and Colorado Phase II certifications or phase II EPA certification?
Yes ✓ No

15. Does the plan include a masonry fireplace including a fireplace section indicating design to comply with the IRC?
Yes ✓ No

16. Does the plan include a window schedule or other verification that egress/rescue windows from sleeping rooms and/or basements comply with the requirements of the IRC?
Yes No ✓

17. Does the plan include a window schedule or other verification that windows provide natural light and ventilation for all habitable rooms?
Yes ✓ No

18. Do the plans indicate the location of glazing subject to human impact such as glass doors, glazing immediately adjacent to such doors; glazing adjacent to any surface normally used as a walking surface; sliding glass doors; fixed glass panels; shower doors and tub enclosures and specify safety glazing for these areas?
Yes No ✓

19. Is the location of all natural and liquid petroleum gas furnaces, boilers and water heaters indicated on the plan? ✓
Yes No

20. Do you understand that if you are building on a parcel of land created by the exemption process or the subdivision process, are building plans in compliance with all plat notes and/or covenants? ✓
Yes No

21. Do you understand that if you belong to a Homeowners Association (HOA), it is your responsibility to obtain written permission from the association, if required by that association, **prior to submitting an application for a building permit**? The building permit application will be accepted without it, but you run the risk of the HOA bringing action to enforce the covenants, which can result in revocation of permit issued. Additionally, your Plan Review fee is not refundable if the plans have been reviewed by the Building Department prior to any action by the HOA that requires either revocation or substantial modification of the plans. ✓
Yes No

22. Will this be the **only residential** structure on the parcel?
Yes ✓ No If no-Explain:

23. Have two (2) complete sets of construction drawings been submitted with the application?
Yes

24. Do you understand that the minimum dimension a home can be on a lot is 20ft.wide and 20ft. long?
Yes✓ No_____

25. Have you designed or had this plan designed while considering building and other construction code requirements?
Yes✓ No_____

26. Do your plans comply with all zoning rules and regulations in the County related to your properties zone district?
Yes N/A No_____

27. Does the plan accurately indicate what you intend to construct and what will receive a final inspection by the Garfield County Building Department?
Yes N/A No_____

28. Do you understand that approval for design and/or construction changes are required **prior** to the application of these changes?
Yes N/A No_____

29. Do you understand that the Building Department will collect a "Plan Review" fee from you at the time of application submittal and that you will be required to pay the "Permit Fee" as well as any "Road Impact" or "Septic System" fees required, at the time you pick up your building permit?
Yes N/A No_____

30. **Are you aware that you must call in for an inspection by 3:30 the business day before the requested inspection in order to receive it the following business day? Inspections will be made from 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Inspections are to be called in to 384-5003.**
Yes✓ No_____

31. Are you aware that requesting inspections on work that is **not ready** or **not accessible** will result in a $50.00 re-inspection fee?
Yes✓ No_____

32. Are you aware that you are required to call for all inspections required under the IRC including approval on a final inspection **prior** to receiving a Certificate of Occupancy and occupancy of the building?
Yes✓ No_____

33. Are you aware that the Permit Application must be signed by the Owner or a written authority being given for an Agent and that the party responsible for the project must comply with the IRC?
Yes ✓ No _____

34. Do you understand that you will be required to hire a State of Colorado Licensed Electrician and Plumber to perform installations and hookups, unless you as the homeowner are performing the work? The license number of the person performing the work will be required at time of applicable inspection.
Yes N/A No _____

35. Are you aware, that on the front of the Building Permit Application you will need to fill in the Parcel/Schedule Number for the lot you are applying for this permit on prior to submittal of a building permit application? Your attention in this is appreciated.
Yes ✓ No _____

36. Do you know that the local fire district may require you to submit plans for their review of fire safety issues? Yes N/A No _____ (please check with the building department about this requirement)

37. Do you understand that if you are planning on doing any excavating or grading to the property **prior** to issuance of a building permit that you will be required to obtain a grading permit?
Yes N/A

38. Are you aware that if you will be connecting to a public water and/or sewer system, that the tap fees have to be paid and the connections inspected by the service provider prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy?
Yes N/A

I hereby acknowledge that I have read, understand and answered these questions to the best of my ability.

Juan Solis
Signature of Owner

9/20/07
Date

Phone: 274-2286 (days); 984-3148 (evenings)

Project Name: Juan Solis

Project Address: 34 Riverboat Dr. New Castle CO 81647

Notes: If you have answered "No" on any of the questions, you may be required to provide this

information at the request of the Building Official prior to beginning the plan review process. Delays in issuing the permit are to be expected. Work may not proceed without the issuance of a permit. If it is determined by the Building Official that additional information is necessary to review the application and plans to determine minimum compliance with the adopted codes, the application may be placed behind more recent applications for building permits in the review process and not reviewed until required information has been provided and the application rotates again to first position for review, delay in issuance of the permit or delay in proceeding with construction.

Bpminreq November2006

GARFIELD COUNTY
BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

Codes: 2003 IRC, IBC, IFGC, IMC, IPC,

Setbacks: Check subdivisions and zone district for setback requirements.

Snowload (measured at the roof): 40PSF up to 7000ft. elevation.
50PSF 7001 to 8000ft.
75PSF 8001 to 9000ft.
100PSF 9001 to 10000ft.

Seismic design category: B

Weathering probability for concrete: Severe

Termite infestation probability: None to slight

Wind speed: 90mph

Decay probability: None to slight

Wind Exposure: B or C (see section R301.2.1.4)

Frost Depth: 36in. to 8000ft. elevation. 42in. 8001 and above.

Winter Design Temperature: Minus 2 to 7000ft.; minus 16 over 7000ft. elevation.

Air Freezing Index: 2500deg F-days to 7000ft.; over 7000ft. to be determined by Building Official.

Ice shield under-layment required.

Mean Annual temp.: Variable

Insulation: Maximum glazing U factor: 0.50

Minimum R-Values:

- Ceilings/roofs R values are: R-30 stick built structures. R-38 log construction and steel rafter construction.
- Walls R values are R-19 wood frame; R-19 cavity R-3 sheathing steel studs.
- Floors R-values are R-19.

- Basement wall R-values are R-10 below grade, R-19 above grade.
- Slab perimeter R-value and depth is R-10/36in.
- Crawl space wall R-values are R-10 below grade and R-19 above grade

If floors over crawl spaces are not insulated, the crawl space walls must be insulated. Basement wall must be insulated to frost depth. Common walls garage to house must have R-19 insulation. Common ceiling/floor garage to house must have R-19. Take precautions to protect plumbing in these areas.

PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Applicant Solis **Date** 10-16-07

Building

n/a Engineered Foundation

n/a Driveway Permit

___ Surveyed Site Plan

___ Septic Permit and Setbacks

___ Grade/Topography 30%

n/a Attach Residential Plan Review List

✓ Minimum Application Questionnaire

n/a Subdivision Plat Notes

n/a Fire Department Review

✓ Valuation Determination/Fees

___ Red Line Plans/Stamps/Sticker

n/a Attach Conditions

✓ Application Signed

✓ Plan Reviewer To Sign Application

✓ Parcel/Schedule No.

n/a 40# Snowload Letter- Manf. Hms.

n/a Soils Report

GENERAL NOTES:

Planning/Zoning

___ Property Line Setbacks

___ 30ft Stream Setbacks

___ Flood Plain

___ Building Height

___ Zoning Sign-off

___ Road Impact Fees

___ HOA/DRC Approval

___ Grade/Topography 40%

___ Planning Issues

___ Subdivision Plat Notes

No. 10704

Assessor's Parcel No. 2123-34330-016

Date 10-19-07

BUILDING PERMIT CARD

Job Address 34 Riverboat Dr, Wilcastle (Riverbend sub flg 5, lot 16)

Owner Solis, Juan Address 34 Riverboat Dr Wilcastle Phone # 984-3148

Contractor Owner Address 11 Phone # 11

Setbacks: Front _____ Rear _____ RH _____ LH _____ Zoning _____

wood burning fireplace

INSPECTIONS

Soils Test _____
Footing _____
Foundation _____
Grout _____
Underground Plumbing _____
Rough Plumbing _____
Framing 11-14-07 AM
Insulation _____
Roofing _____
Drywall _____
Gas Piping _____

Weatherproofing _____
Mechanical _____
Electrical Rough (State) _____
Electrical Final (State) _____
Final 11-28-07 /Checklist Completed? AM
Certificate Occupancy # N/A
Date _____
Septic System # N/A
Date _____
Final _____
Other _____

NOTES

(continue on back)

FINAL CHECKLIST

EXTERIOR
Address No. _____
Drainage _____
Decks-support & clearance to wood _____
Decks-stairs & rails _____
Exterior locks _____
Flashing around doors & windows _____
Insect screens _____

INTERIOR

GARAGE
Fire wall separation _____
Service doors-1⅜" min. _____
Door (20 min.) w/auto closer-1⅜" min. _____
Mech. equip. 18" above floor _____
No opening into sleeping area _____

BASEMENT-CRAWL AREA
Access _____
Insulation _____
Headroom/Stairs _____
Ventilation _____

MECHANICAL ROOM
Boiler _____
Hot water _____
F.A. gas/oil _____
Floor drain _____
Clearance _____
Air con. system _____
Hot water heater _____
Combustion air _____
Gas piping, valves _____
LPG Drain _____

FIREPLACE/STOVE
Clearance to combustibles _____
Termination of chimney _____
Combustion air _____
Hearth (12" or 20" on sides) _____
Glass doors _____
Certified by: _____

REMARKS

STAIRWAYS
Headroom (6'6") _____
Railing & guardrails _____
Width _____
Rise & run _____

KITCHEN
Clearance above grill _____
Exhaust fan _____
Broiler exhaust (1 hr. chase) _____

BEDROOMS
Egress _____
Smoke detector _____

BATHROOMS
Exhaust fan _____
Shatterproof glass _____

OTHER

INSPECTION WILL NOT BE MADE UNLESS THIS CARD IS POSTED ON THE JOB

24 HOURS NOTICE REQUIRED FOR INSPECTIONS

BUILDING PERMIT

GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

Date Issued 10-19-7 Zoned Area ..... Permit No. 10704

AGREEMENT

In consideration of the issuance of this permit, the applicant hereby agrees to comply with all laws and regulations related to the zoning, location; construction and erection of the proposed structure for which this permit is granted, and further agrees that if the above said regulations are not fully complied with in the zoning, location, erection and construction of the above described structure, the permit may then be revoked by notice from the County Building Inspector and IMMEDIATELY BECOME NULL AND VOID.

Use Woodburning Fireplace

Address or Legal Description 34 Riverbend Dr- New Castle

Owner Solis, Juan Contractor Owner

Setbacks Front Side Side Rear

This Card Must Be Posted So It is Plainly Visible From The Street Until Final Inspection.

INSPECTION RECORD	
Footing	Driveway
Foundation	
Underground Plumbing	Insulation
Rough Plumbing	Drywall
Chimney & Vent	Electric Final (by State Inspector)
Gas Piping	Final 11-28-07 RM
Electric Rough (By State Inspector)	Septic Final
Framing 11-14-07 RM (To include Roof in place and Windows and Doors installed).	Notes:

ALL LISTED ITEMS MUST BE INSPECTED AND APPROVED BEFORE COVERING - WHETHER INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR, UNDERGROUND OR ABOVE GROUND.

THIS PERMIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

For Inspections Call 384-5003 108 8th Street Glenwood Springs, Colorado

DO NOT DESTROY THIS CARD

APPROVED

Date 10-19-7 By FJ/JO

IF PLACED OUTSIDE - COVER WITH CLEAR PLASTIC

Garfield County Assessor/Treasurer

Parcel Detail Information

Assessor/Treasurer Property Search | Assessor Subset Query | Assessor Sales Search
Clerk & Recorder Reception Search

Basic Building Characteristics | Tax Information

Parcel Detail | Value Detail | Sales Detail | Residential/Commercial Improvement Detail
Land Detail | Photographs

Tax Area	Account Number	Parcel Number	Mill Levy
017	R170404	212334330016	38.984

Owner Name and Mailing Address

SANCHES, JUAN LUIS SOLIS &
SOLIS, CORALIE DEL CARMEN
34 RIVERBOAT DRIVE
NEW CASTLE, CO 81647

Legal Description

SECT,TWN,RNG:34-5-90 SUB:RIVERBEND
SUB-DIV FLG 5 LOT:16 PRE:R017026
BK:1046 PG:0539 BK:0960 PG:0266
BK:0958 PG:0275 BK:0952 PG:0742
BK:0777 PG:0742 BK:0772 PG:0729
BK:0549 PG:0172 BK:1919 PG:0102
RECPT:722000 BK:1815 PG:934
RECPT:701201 BK:1386 PG:38
RECPT:610589 BK:1048 PG:0636

Location

Physical Address:	34 RIVERBOAT DR NEW CASTLE
Subdivision:	RIVERBEND SUB-DIV FLG 5
Land Acres:	0.338

Land Sq Ft:	14,716

Section	Township	Range
34	5	90

Property Tax Valuation Information

	Actual Value	Assessed Value
Land:	86,000	6,850
Improvements:	246,300	19,610
Total:	332,300	26,460

Sale Date:	4/25/2007
Sale Price:	372,900

Basic Building Characteristics

Number of Residential Buildings:	1
Number of Comm/Ind Buildings:	0

Residential Building Occurrence 1 Characteristics	
TOTAL HEATED AREA:	2,295
ABSTRACT CODE:	SINGLE FAM.RES-IMPROVEMTS
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	BI LEVEL
EXTERIOR WALL:	VINYL
EXTERIOR WALL:	STONE VEN
ROOF COVER:	COMP SHNGL
ROOF STRUCTURE:	GABLE
INTERIOR WALL:	DRYWALL
FLOOR:	SHT VINYL
FLOOR:	CARPET
FLOOR:	HARDWOOD
HEATING FUEL:	GAS
HEATING TYPE:	FORCED AIR
STORIES:	STORIES 1.0
BATHS:	3

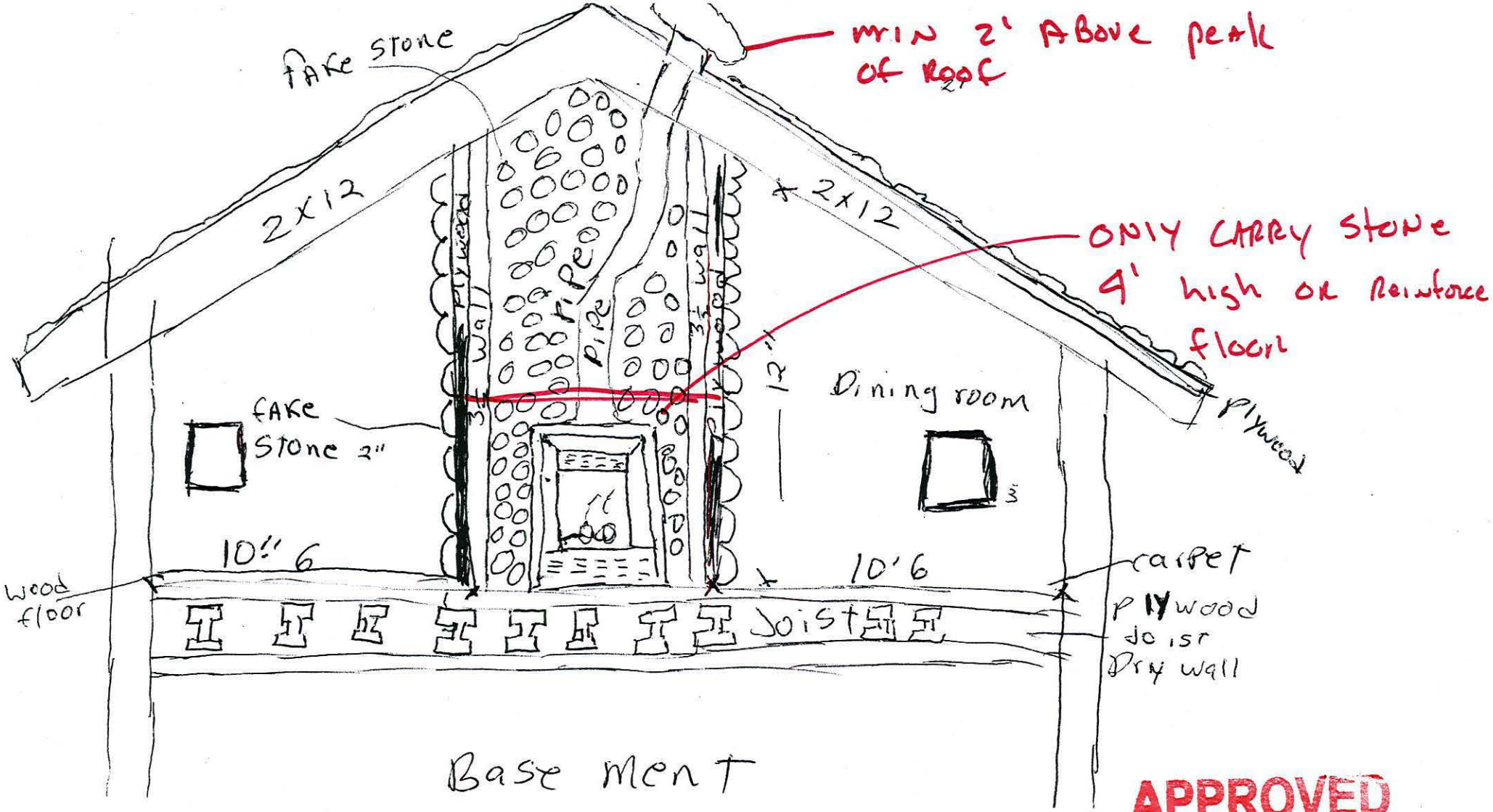
ROOMS:	6
UNITS:	1
BEDROOMS:	4
YEAR BUILT:	2002

Tax Information

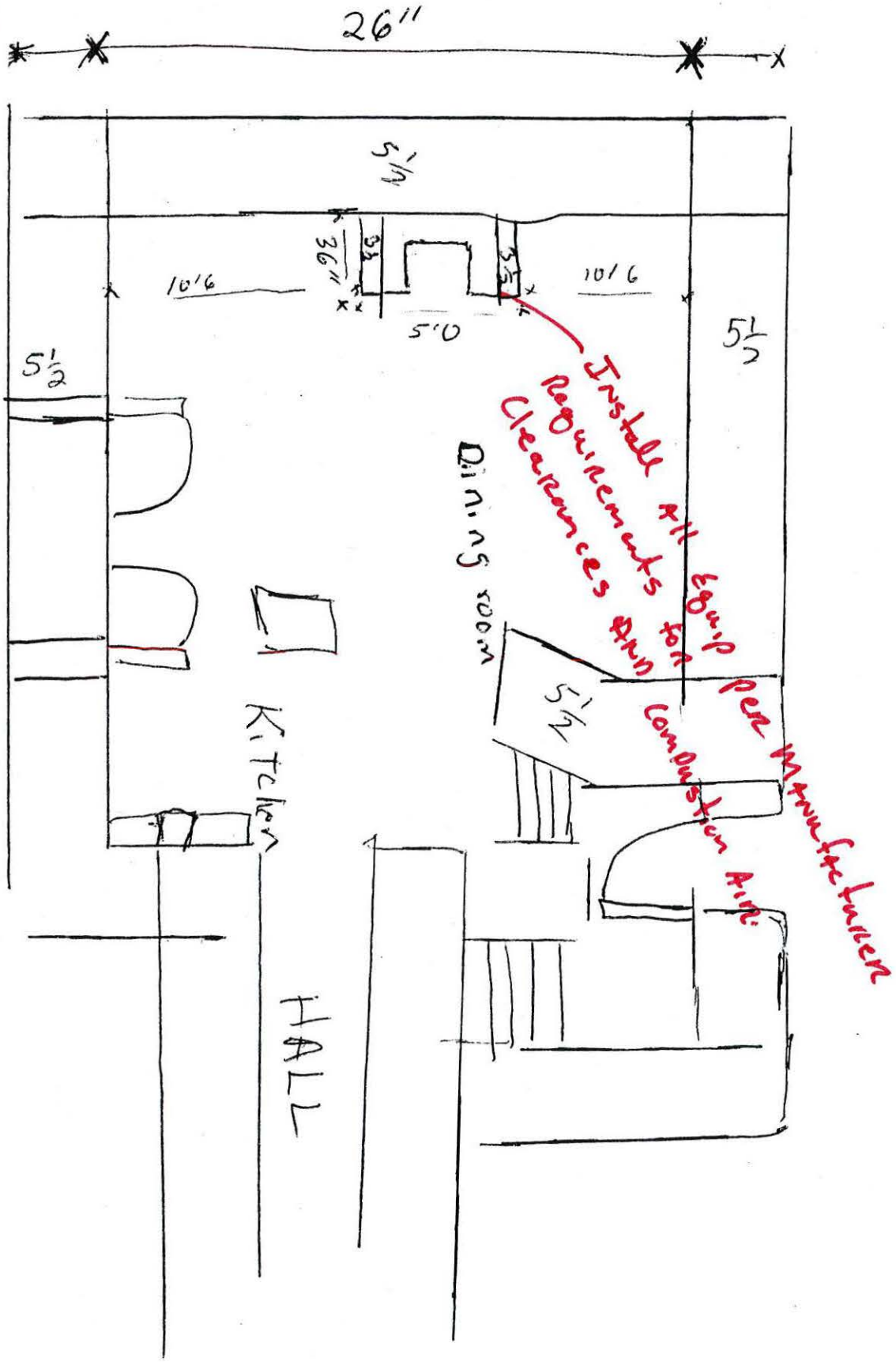
Tax Year	Transaction Type	Amount
2006	Tax Payment: Whole	($801.52)
2006	Tax Amount	$801.52
2005	Tax Payment: Second Half	($401.07)
2005	Tax Payment: First Half	($401.07)
2005	Tax Amount	$802.14
2004	Tax Payment: Second Half	($471.04)
2004	Tax Payment: First Half	($471.04)
2004	Tax Amount	$942.08
2003	Tax Payment: Second Half	($529.59)
2003	Tax Payment: First Half	($529.59)
2003	Tax Amount	$1,059.18
2002	Tax Payment: Second Half	($336.52)
2002	Tax Payment: First Half	($336.52)
2002	Tax Amount	$673.04
2001	Tax Payment: Second Half	($318.99)
2001	Tax Payment: First Half	($318.99)
2001	Tax Amount	$637.98
2000	Tax Payment: Second Half	($239.68)
2000	Tax Payment: First Half	($239.68)
2000	Tax Amount	$479.36
1999	Tax Payment: Second Half	($227.68)
1999	Tax Payment: First Half	($227.68)
1999	Tax Amount	$455.36

Top of Page
Assessor Database Search Options | Treasurer Database Search Options
Clerk & Recorder Database Search Options

Garfield County Home Page



APPROVED
SUBJECT TO NOTED EXCEPTIONS & INSPECTIONS
GARFIELD COUNTY BUILDING DEPARTMENT
Date 10-18-07 By JJH
FIELD COPY
NO INSPECTION WITHOUT THESE PLANS ON SITE


26"
5'1
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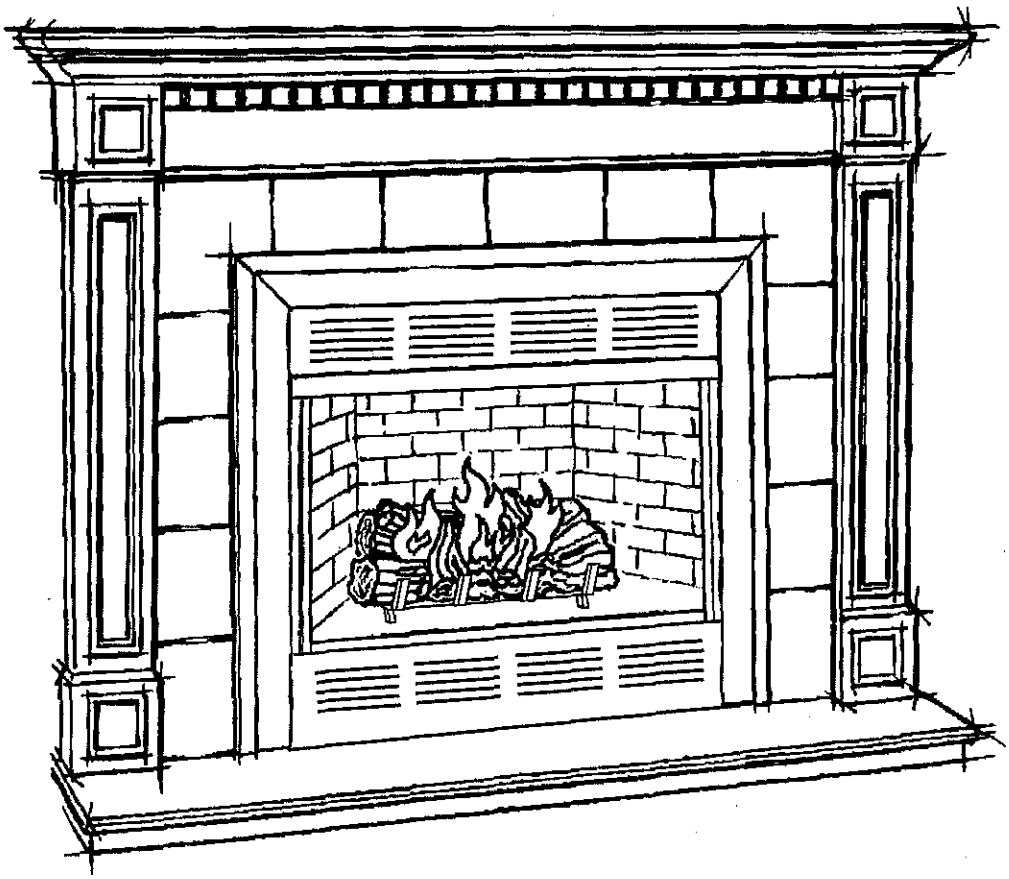
Install all equip for Requirements and Clearances per Manufacturer Combustion Air
Dining room
5'2
Kitchen
HALL

Stone & dry wall

How to Enjoy Your Woodburning Fireplace

Beaucoup de plaisir avec votre foyer à bois



BC, BCMH, BFC, BR, CR, CVR, EWF, ODSHR, ODSR, SC, SHR, SR, STR, TF, TL, TSH, TST and WMC Series Fireplaces

FOYERS SÉRIES BC, BCMH, BFC, BR, CR, CVR, EWF, ODSHR, ODSR, SC, SHR, SR, STR, TF, TL, TSH, TST et WMC

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20000706 2/07 Rev. 11

Meet Your New Woodburning Fireplace

Your new fireplace is a highly engineered system designed to provide maximum pleasure with trouble-free operation. It can only perform to its fullest potential if you operate and care for it properly. This manual is provided to help you do that.

The first things you should know are the basic parts of your particular fireplace model and what each part does. This will give you a better understanding of the descriptions that follow in this manual. **It is important to note that all of these parts have been engineered to work together. If you decide to use some unapproved part or make any modification, the fireplace will not operate as it was engineered to and, therefore, may possibly cause a fire hazard.**

CFM Corporation warranty will be voided by, and CFM Corporation disclaims any responsibility for the following actions:

- **Installation of any damaged fireplace or chimney component;**
- **Modification of the fireplace, chimney assembly or any of the component parts thereof;** (except for chase flashings as detailed in CFM Corporation Chimney Top installation instructions).
- **Installation other than as instructed by CFM Corporation**

  or
- **Installation and/or use of any component part not manufactured or approved by CFM Corporation in combination or assembly with a CFM Corporation fireplace system, notwithstanding any independent testing laboratory or other third party approval of such component parts or accessory.**

Any of the above actions may possibly cause a fire hazard.

WARNING

Risk of fire! Do not install a firescreen on this prefabricated fireplace. A firescreen will prevent proper ventilation and increase the risk of a chimney fire.

NOTE: Remove the warranty card from the plastic bag in which you found this owner's manual. The warranty for your fireplace is located on the back page of the installation instructions. Keep the warranty in a safe place for future reference if you should ever need service covered under this warranty. Fill out the warranty card and mail it to CFM Corporation. In order to validate your warranty, it is mandatory that you write the serialization number (a series of letters and numbers located below the model number) on the warranty card. The serial number is stamped into the black plate attached to the inner dome side of the firebox.

For better understanding of your fireplace, familiarize yourself with the following parts and terminologies used in this manual:

The firebox is the main cavity of the fireplace where the fire is built. Its shape and size are designed to promote efficient burning of the fire and to reflect the maximum amount of heat through the fireplace opening into the room.

The hearth is the floor of the firebox. It is made of a refractory material and functions as a base for the fire grate to rest on.

The chimney is the complete vertical structure that houses the flue. With CFM Corporation fireplaces, the chimney utilizes a special air-cooled design that keeps the outside of the chimney from getting too hot.

The flue is the innermost passageway of the chimney system through which the smoke and gases from the fire travel to the out-of-doors.

The damper is the door to the flue that prevents loss of heated room air from escaping up the flue when the fireplace is not in use. The damper must be in the open position whenever fire is burning so that smoke and gases can escape up the flue rather than into the room. It should not be closed until the fire is completely out. The BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, CR, SR, ODSR, SC, SHR, ODSHR, TSH, STR, TST, CVR and EWF Series fireplace damper operates only in the full open or full closed position. The control is located in the front firebox dome areas. (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5)

The EWF damper is open to start or revive the fire and closed, for normal operation and to control burn rate. **NOTE:** Always open the damper before opening the doors. Close damper to set burn rate.

The WMC Series fireplace damper is adjustable to help provide a more efficient fireplace operation. Dampering down the open flue further intensifies the firebox heat exchanger temperature by reducing the loss of hot flue gases. The adjustable damper control is located in the center just below the top outlet grille. (Fig. 1) Refer to Proper Operating Procedure on Page 4.

during its installation. Fans are standard equipment for WMC and BFC units.

NOTE: CFM Corporation Forced Air Systems are designed to distribute heat at a specific cfm rate. Any attempt to increase air movement through the heat exchanger will decrease the heat transfer time which will result in cooler heat circulation temperatures.

Energy efficient options such as glass doors and fans (Heat-circulating models) can easily be added after your original fireplace installation. Refer to Page 11 for description and proper model number.

How to Operate Your Fireplace

Your fireplace can provide countless hours of pleasure and security. However, use your fireplace carefully because any time you build a fire inside a house, a problem may develop.

1. Open Flue Damper

The flue damper is meant to be closed only when the fire is completely out and the fireplace is not in use. This prevents the loss of room air up the open flue. Remember, the damper must always be in the "fully open" position when a fire is burning.

WMC Damper: The WMC Series fireplace flue damper is "opened" and "closed" by a knob located just below the top outlet grille. (Fig. 1) The damper is adjustable and may be adjusted to a partially open position as long as the glass doors are closed and smoke buildup does not occur in the firebox. Most efficient operation is obtained in the least open position. When refueling, fully open damper before opening glass doors.

BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, CR, SR, ODSR and SC Series Damper: The flue damper is located in the dome area in the middle of the firebox. The damper is opened by rotating the lever to the right. The damper is closed by pushing the lever to the left and is locked closed by the damper clip located on the dome. **The damper is not adjustable and must only be operated in the fully open position.** (Fig. 2)

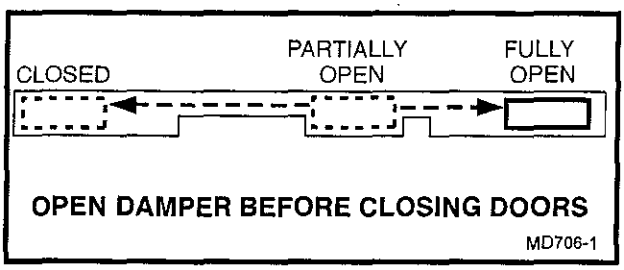


Fig. 1 WMC Series damper control positions.

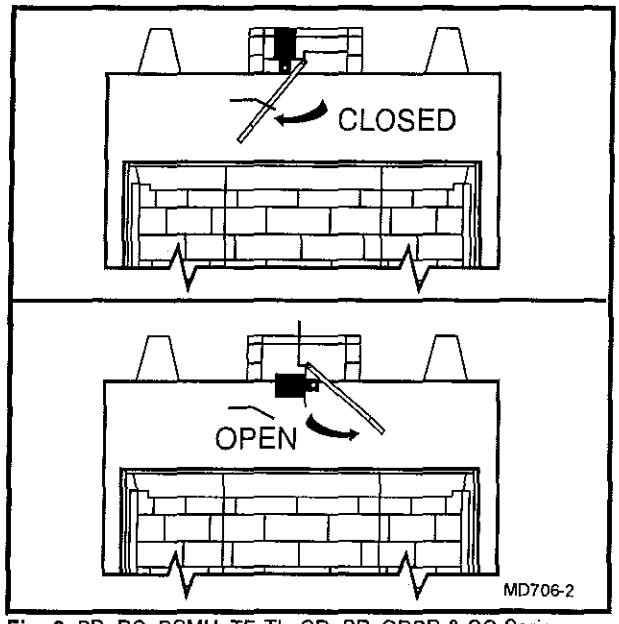


Fig. 2 BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, CR, SR, ODSR & SC Series damper control positions.

STR, TST & CVR Series Damper: The flue damper is located in the dome area in the middle of the firebox. The damper is opened by pushing the lever in an upward direction. The damper is closed by pulling the lever down toward the hearth brick at the bottom of the fireplace. **The damper is not adjustable and must only be operated in the fully open position.** (Fig. 3)

SHR, ODSHR & TSH Series Damper: The flue damper is "opened" and "closed" by an actuator handle and linkage located in the front of the combustion dome of the fireplace. **The damper is not adjustable and must be operated in the fully open position.** (Figs. 4 & 5)

EWF Series Damper: The flue damper control is located in the upper right corner of the fireplace. The damper is open when the lever is rotated clockwise and pulled out on the EWF36A and pulled out on the EWF30. Open the damper to start or revive a fire. The damper is closed when pushed in. For the EWF36A only, when the damper is in the open position, with the lever pulled out, and rotated in the fully clockwise direction, the handle can 'telescope' back without closing the damper or any damper movement. There are no intermediate settings for the damper.

Soft woods, are not as desirable as hardwoods because they burn quickly and can cause resin build up in the flue. Wet or green wood smolders and often smokes.

The use of artificial logs of any type has been found to create smoking and sooting problems. These types of materials have also been found to increase the danger of fire. For these reasons the use of any type of artificial log is prohibited in any of our products. The use of any artificial logs will void any warranty associated with our products.

Caution: Do not burn scrap lumber, pine branches, trash, plastic, flame colorants, soot cleaners or other chemicals or compounds.

3. Starting the Fire

Before starting the fire, make sure the damper is in the fully open position.

Lay a sheet of newspaper on top of the logs and set it afire. This warms the chimney, improving the flow of hot air from the fire when it is started.

When warm-up newspaper is partially burned, ignite the starter paper under the kindling. Close the fireplace screens as soon as you have completed this step.

When firing a new fireplace, you may smell a slight odor and see smoke coming from the fireplace or the heat-circulating outlet grilles. This is the paint curing and oil burning off the metal. This is normal and will disappear after the first few fires. If your fireplace is equipped with glass doors and outside air, open the doors and close the outside air. The odors and smoke will be drawn into the firebox and expelled up the flue.

NOTE: Never use gasoline, gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or 'freshen up' a fire in this fireplace while it is in use.

4. Open Outside Air Damper

Your fireplace may be equipped with outside combustion air. To determine, refer to "Outside Combustion Air" on Page 3.

If your fireplace has outside air, the air damper should be 'closed' prior to starting fire. Start the fire and allow the firebox to preheat 5-10 minutes, then 'open' the air damper. The heat from the hot firebox will draw the outside air in more effectively.

CR Air Damper. To 'open', push control rod to right and pull out. To 'close', push control lever away from the front face until it stops. Damper is spring-loaded and will hold closed.

BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, SR, ODSR, SC, STR, TST, CVR, WMC Series Air Damper. To 'open', push the control lever down toward the hearth brick. To 'close', pull the control lever up and over. (Fig. 7)

SHR, ODSHR, TSH Air Damper. To 'open', push control lever up and back. To 'close', pull lever forward and down. (Fig. 8)

NOTE: To 'open' or 'close' damper during firing, use a long metal probe such as a fireplace poker to operate lever. Do not use your hand as control lever is hot.

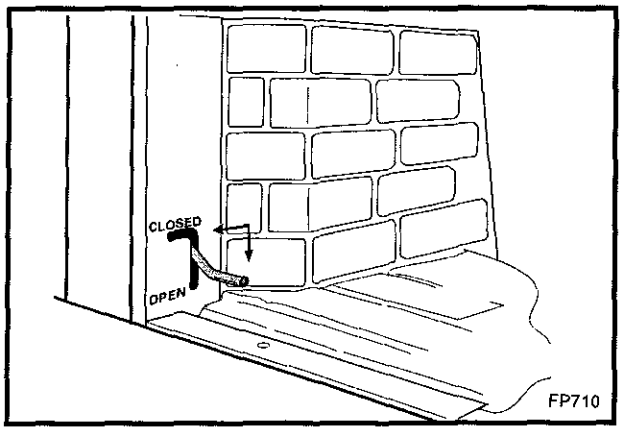


Fig. 7 Outside air operation.

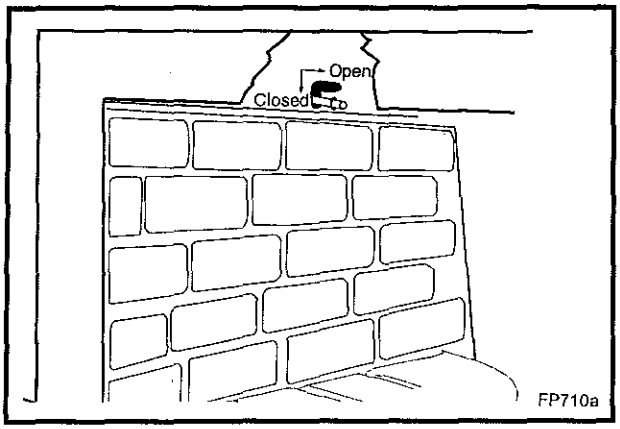


Fig. 8 SHR & TSH Series outside air operation.

5. Primary Air Control

The EWF has a single air control that regulates the amount of heat the fire will produce and how long it will burn.

The Primary Air Control is located in the upper left corner of the unit. It is the primary source of air for starting, maintaining and reviving the fire.

Generally, more air entering the fireplace makes the fire burn hotter and faster, while less air prolongs the burn.

The air supply is open to the maximum when the control lever is rotated clockwise on the EWF36A or pushed down on the EWF30 and closed when rotated counterclockwise on the EWF36Aor pushed up on the EWF30.

Please note that under moderate firing, some discoloration may occur on brass door frames. Keeping the fire small and toward the back of the fireplace will prevent this discoloration.

7. Operating Fan

If your fireplace is heat-circulating with a fan option, build the fire in the normal manner with the fan(s) 'OFF'. Preheat your firebox and heat exchanger system for 20 - 30 minutes. After a good fire has developed, turn the fan switch to the 'ON' position and heated air will immediately flow from the grille.

8. Tending the Fire

The heat output of a fireplace depends on how well you build and tend the fire. A well-tended fire assures a constant heat output. Keep the fire burning at a constant level by adding additional logs as necessary. Use a poker to push the burning logs together into a tight group at the back of the fireplace each time you add new logs. Keep the bed of hot ashes located directly under the logs. This aids in maintaining the fire, but do not let the ashes get so deep that they interfere with adequate air flow up through the logs.

Except when adding logs to the fire, the firescreen should always be kept closed whenever there is a fire burning in the firebox.

9. At the End of the Day

If your fire has not burned itself out by bedtime, you may wish to use your tongs to stand any burning logs on end in the corners of the firebox. In this position, they usually will quickly burn out and will provide good base for your next fire. Be sure the firescreen or glass doors are kept closed and the damper kept open until the fire is completely out.

10. Disposal of Ashes

Clean the ashes from the firebox before starting each fire. Ashes should be placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a noncombustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible material, pending final disposal. If the ashes are disposed of by burial in soil or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled.

Leave only enough ashes to insulate the cold hearth so the fire will start faster. Excessive ash levels will slow the burning of your fire and cause your grate to burn out quickly.

11. Operation of BFC36, Clean-Burning Fireplace

The BFC36 fireplaces have been designed specifically to reduce smoke and hydrocarbon emissions; however, the performance of these fireplaces depends on proper operation. In order to reduce emissions use only well seasoned firewood. Avoid slow burning smoldering fires and maintain a hot coal bed on which to place new wood.

High firebox temeratures help to ensure effective operation of these clean-burning models.

The BFC36 clean-burning fireplaces must be burned with the cabinet doors fully closed in order to reduce emissions. Any modifications to the internal components of these fireplaces will likely cause an increase in emissions. Always use the correct model grate and do not remove any brick components, baffles or hardware from the firebox.

12. Operation of EWF36A fireplace.

The EWF36A meets the US Environmental Protection Agency's emission limts for wood heaters sold after July 1, 1990.

The catalytic combustion system in your EWF produces the best conditions for secondary combustion.

When the stove damper is closed, smoke goes through the **catalytic element**, burning at temperatures of 500-600°F (260-315°C), half the temperature normally needed for unaided secondary combustion.

The catalytic element is a ceramic "honeycomb" coated with a noble metal, usually platinum. The element is in the **secondary combustion chamber**, made of a special **high-temperature insulating refractory** material. The chamber provides the correct environment necessary for secondary combustion of the fuel (smoke).

Closing the damper may also reduce draft. Closing the damper too soon may put out the fire or deactivate the combustor. Close the damper only when the fire is well established. When starting a fire, wait until there is an ember bed of at least 3-4 inches before closing the damper.

13. Operation of EWF30

The EWF30 meets the US Environmental Protection Agency's emission limits for wood heaters sold after July 1, 1990.

The non-catalytic combustion system produces the proper conditions for secondary combustion.

When the damper is closed, smoke goes through the refractory combustion chamber at the back of the until. Inside this chamber is where the secondary combustion occurs.

Like the EWF36A, closing the damper too quickly is detrimental to secondary combustion. When starting a fire, wait until there is an ember bed of at least 3" - 4" (76-102 mm) before closing the damper.

The hearth and firebrick liner of your fireplace are made of a special fireclay material. While it is quite sturdy, it can become cracked by normal expansion and contraction from heat or abuse. If hairline cracks should develop in the hearth or firebrick liner, they can be ignored as they will NOT affect the operation or safety of your fireplace.

Contact your CFM Corporation Dealer if repair or replacement parts are needed.

Maintenance of Glass Doors

Cleaning

Smoke residue may build up on glass doors over time. Doors may be cleaned as necessary using nonabrasive glass cleaners. Use of abrasive cleaners may damage the surface of the glass and cause breakage. Never attempt to clean glass panels while hot.

Replacement of broken glass

Never operate a fireplace with cracked or broken glass panels. Replace any damaged parts before use.

NOTE: Since the ceramic glass on these models is quite fragile and proper mounting is critical for safety, damaged glass on the BFC36 models should be replaced by installing a new glass in the door assembly. Do not attempt to install new glass in the door frames. Remove the entire door assembly by removing the four (4) screws securing the door hinges to the fireplace. Replace with a new door assembly. Contact your nearest CFM Corporation Dealer for replacement parts.

Before Each Use of the Fireplace

1. Inspect the firebox to be sure it is clean and ready for use. Remove excessive ashes.
2. Make sure your firescreen and air inlet/outlet grilles are clean and unobstructed.
3. Inspect the hearth and firebox liner for cracks or damage. Make sure flue is unobstructed and damper is completely open.

In the Spring - After Last Seasonal Use of the Fireplace

1. Inspect the chimney top housing, removing any foreign obstructions.
2. Inspect the flue for obstructions and remove them if any are found.
3. Inspect completely the chimney top for corrosion, replacing any structurally weakened parts.
4. Inspect the chimney flashing. This is the first place to look if you are having any roof leakage problem. Check for ruptured areas such as nail heads and seams. Seal any area found.
5. Clean the complete fireplace.

Replacement Parts

Replacement parts for your fireplace can be obtained from your CFM Corporation Dealer. For information on replacement parts that are available, refer to installation and homeowner's manual provided with each accessory. Should you need additional information beyond what your dealer can furnish, contact:

CFM Corporation
410 Admiral Blvd.
Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5T 2N6
Attention: Technical Services

Troubleshooting Guide

Your fireplace is designed, safety tested and manufactured for trouble-free operation. Due to atmosphere, home environment and improper operating procedures, you may encounter the following common situation(s) that you can remedy yourself. If your situation cannot be corrected, contact your local CFM Corporation Dealer for assistance.

Smoking Problems

Smoking occurs when fire is started

Your chimney and flue are probably cold. Place a piece of newspaper on the top log and start burning just before you start your crumpled up paper and kindling. This newspaper will burn rapidly, warming up the flue faster.

Smoking is constant

Your damper may be closed. Check damper and make sure damper is in the open position. If your fireplace is equipped with an adjustable damper, WMC Series, check damper setting. In some cases, the lowest damper setting will reduce the flue draft and smoking will occur. Open damper until smoke discontinues.

You may have an obstruction in your flue or debris in or on chimney top. Check for obstruction and remove. If you fail to inspect your chimney flue as recommended, creosote buildup may have reduced the flue area. Check chimney flue as described in maintenance procedure.

Your fire may be too far forward in the firebox. Push your fire toward the back of firebox with a suitable tool If a basket grate larger than the supplied or recommended size is used, smoking would occur. Replace basket grate with model specified and listed on Page 11.

You may not be using a grate to keep your fire up off the hearth. This is important to get the proper draft. Let the fire die out and rebuild per previous instructions. Your chimney top may not be high enough above your roof. It may be necessary to increase the height of your chimney top. Contact your dealer for chimney top extension and other parts needed. See your chimney top installation instructions.

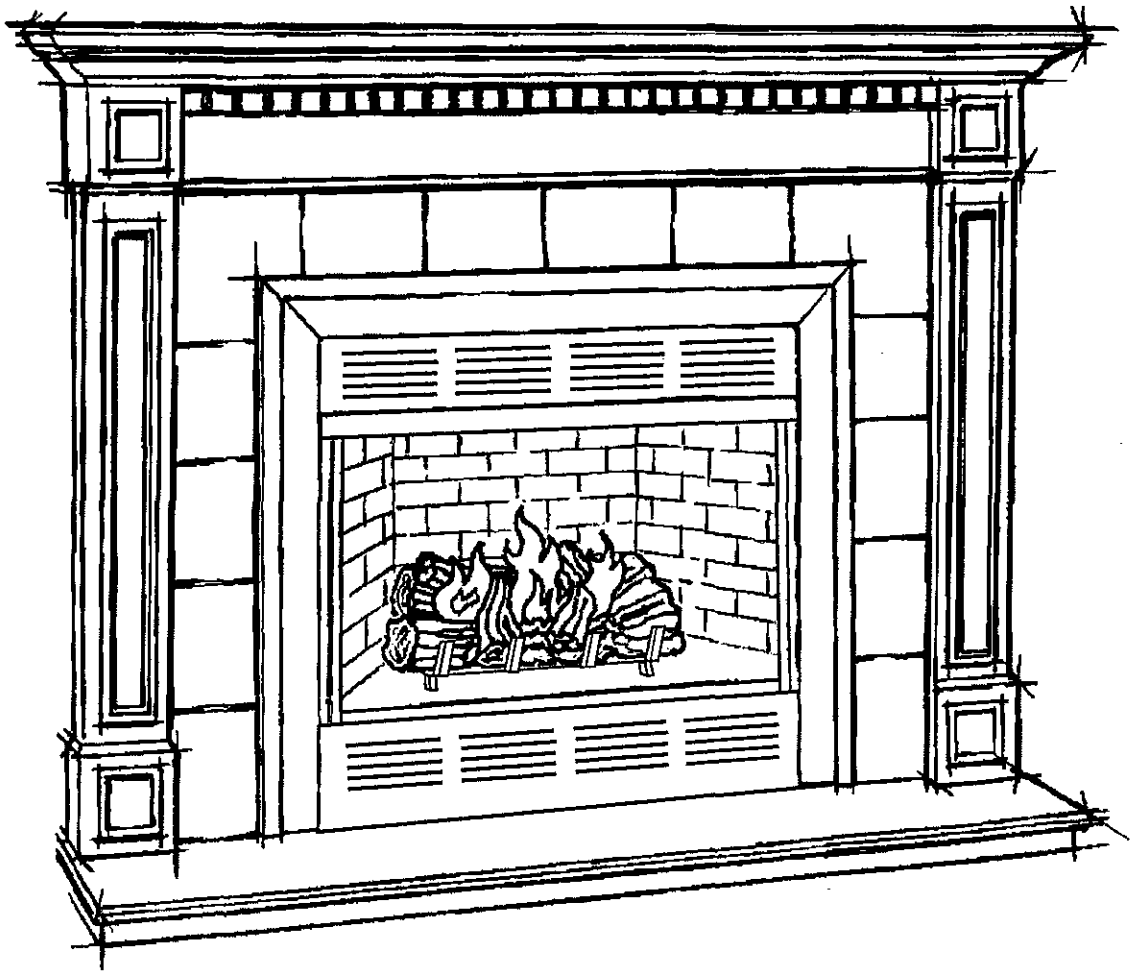
Accessories for Woodburning Fireplaces

The following accessory parts can be obtained from your CFM Corporation Dealer. Should you need additional information, beyond what the dealer can furnish, contact CFM Corporation 410 Admiral Blvd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5T 2N6 Attention: Technical Services.

Woodburning Models	Outside Air	Fan Kit	Glass Door Kit	Chimney System	Flue Dia.	Basket Grate
BC36, BC36i, BC36MH, TL36, TL36i	AK-MST	FK12	36GDKBB 36GDKBK 36GDKDP 36GDKS	SK8 or S	8"	3030129
BR36, BR36i TF36, TF36i	AK-MST	N/A	36GDKBB 36GDKBK 36GDKDP 36GDKS	SK8 or S	8"	3030129
BC42, BC42i TL42, TL42i	AK-MST	FK12	42GDKBB 42GDKBK 42GDKDP 42GDKS	SK8 or S	8"	3030129
BR42, BR42i TF42, TF42i	AK-MST	N/A	42GDKBB 42GDKBK 42GDKDP 42GDKS	SK8 or S	8"	3030129
SC36A	AK-MST	FK12	36GDKBBSR 36GDKBKSR 36GDKDPSR 36GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8"	3041130
SR36A	AK-MST	N/A	36GDKBBSR 36GDKBKSR 36GDKDPSR 36GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8"	3041130
ODSR36A	AKU1	N/A	36GDKBBSR 36GDKBKSR 36GDKDBSR 36GDKSSR 36GDKSSSR	SK8 or S	8"	20006701
SC42A	AK-MST	FK12	42GDKBBSR 42GDKBKSR 42GDKDPSR 42GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8"	3041130
SR42A	AK-MST	N/A	42GDKBBSR 42GDKBKSR 42GDKDPSR 42GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8"	3041130
ODSR42A	AKU1	N/A	42GDKBBSR 42GDKBKSR 42GDKDBSR 42GDKSSR 42GDKSSSR	SK8 or S	8"	20002230
STR33	AK-MST	N/A	33GDKBB 33GDKBK 33GDKDP 33GDKS	SK8 only	8"	2056100
STR36, CVR36	AK-MST	N/A	36GDKBB 36GDKBK 36GDKDP 36GDKS	SK8 only	8"	2056100

1 'SK' 2-WALL SYSTEM W/11" O.D.
'CF' 2-WALL SYSTEM W/13-1/2" O.D.
'S' 3-WALL SYSTEM W/13-1/2" O.D.

Beaucoup de plaisir avec votre foyer à bois



FOYERS SÉRIES BC, BCMH, BFC, BR, CR, CVR, EWF, ODSHR, ODSR, SC, SHR, SR, STR, TF, TL, TSH, TST et WMC

juste en dessous de la grille de sortie du dessus. (Fig. 1) Reportez-vous à la procédure de fonctionnement appropriée, page 4.

Le pare-étincelles est un écran de protection sous forme de grillage métallique qui empêche les étincelles et les braises chaudes de quitter la chambre de combustion. Le pare-étincelles doit toujours être fermé lorsqu'un feu brûle dans la chambre de combustion.

Votre foyer peut aussi comporter les composants d'efficacité énergétique suivants qui procurent une chaleur supplémentaire et permettent un fonctionnement efficace à la maison :

La circulation de la chaleur s'ajoute au rayonnement standard des foyers classiques en distribuant dans la maison des quantités appréciables de chaleur par convection. Les foyers à circulation de chaleur font circuler l'air froid de la pièce autour de la chambre de combustion où il est réchauffé; il est ensuite renvoyé dans la pièce qui bénéficie alors d'une chaleur supplémentaire. Les modèles de foyers des séries HBC et HBCL possèdent cette circulation de chaleur.

L'échangeur de chaleur est un dispositif à plusieurs parois qui dirige l'air ambiant autour de la chambre de combustion et le renvoie dans la pièce où se trouve le foyer à circulation de chaleur. Le transfert de chaleur entre le foyer et l'air ambiant en circulation s'effectue grâce à ces voies de passage. L'échangeur de chaleur est le cœur du système de circulation de la chaleur, qui fournit une chaleur ambiante supplémentaire perdue dans les foyers classiques.

Les grilles d'admission et de refoulement de l'air appartiennent au système de circulation de la chaleur. L'air ambiant froid entre par la grille du fond et/ou les grilles latérales inférieures et circule dans les voies de passage de l'échangeur de chaleur. L'air chaud obtenu est ensuite renvoyé dans la pièce par la grille de refoulement supérieure.

NOTE : Les grilles d'admission et de refoulement de l'air ne doivent jamais être recouvertes ou obstruées. Le système de circulation de la chaleur sert aussi de système de refroidissement du foyer, ce qui rend plus sécuritaire le fonctionnement de celui-ci.

Air de combustion extérieur : Un feu nécessite une quantité suffisante d'air pour bien brûler. Si la quantité d'air est insuffisante, de la fumée, de la suie et des gaz nocifs émis par le foyer s'infiltrent dans la pièce. Lorsque le feu brûle dans la chambre de combustion, l'air de remplacement de la pièce entre par l'ouverture de celle-ci et compense la perte de l'air de combustion. Il arrive souvent que des maisons scellées et bien isolées ne permettent pas à des quantités suffisantes d'air d'entrer dans ce processus de remplacement naturel. Pour maintenir un débit constant d'air de combustion, il faut de l'air extérieur direct.

Les foyers CFM Corporation sont conçus pour que de l'air extérieur puisse alimenter directement la chambre de combustion en air de combustion. Le circuit d'air nécessite la pose d'un conduit allant du foyer à une source d'air extérieur lors de l'installation initiale. Les foyers des séries WMC, BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, CR, SC, SHR, ODSHR, TSH, SR, ODSR, STR, TST et CVR comportent ce dispositif standard. Une source d'air extérieur intégrée est comprise sur le foyer BFC et aucun conduit supplémentaire n'est nécessaire.

Si votre foyer est muni d'une entrée d'air extérieur, le levier de commande se trouve sur le bord avant gauche des briques sur les foyers de la série BR, TF, SR, ODSR, WMC, STR et TST. Sur les foyers de série CR, il se trouve en bas à gauche ou dans le coin à droite sur l'entrée d'air. Pour les séries SHR, ODSHR et TSH, le levier de commande se trouve au centre, juste au-dessus du côté gauche. Reportez-vous, page 6, pour connaître la procédure appropriée. Consultez la page 5 pour connaître la procédure de fonctionnement.

Commande d'air primaire : Sur le foyer de série EWF, la commande d'air primaire permet de régler la chaleur que le feu produira et la durée de combustion. La commande d'air primaire se trouve dans le coin en haut à gauche de l'appareil. C'est la source principale d'air pour démarrer, maintenir et attiser le feu.

L'admission d'air est ouverte au maximum quand le levier de commande est tourné dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre sur le EWF36A ou a appuyé sur sur le EWF30 et fermée quand il est tourné sur le EWF36A ou a relevé sur le EWF30 dans l'autre sens. Pour régler la combustion, ajustez la commande dans la position désirée entre ces deux points; quand la commande d'air primaire est ouverte, l'appareil chauffe plus. Quand elle est fermée, il chauffe moins. Vous pouvez régler à la position de votre choix.

Des **portes en verre** améliorent l'efficacité du foyer et permettent de conserver la chaleur de la maison. Lorsqu'un feu brûle, l'air de la pièce fournit l'air de combustion nécessaire à la chambre de combustion où il se mélange avec les gaz de combustion chauds; le mélange est ensuite évacué par le conduit ouvert. La perte de l'air ambiant chaud est plus importante lorsque le feu est peu intense, ce qui se produit normalement à l'allumage et à l'extinction du feu. Les portes en verre CFM Corporation sont spécialement conçues pour réduire la quantité d'air ambiant chaud perdu tout en permettant à une quantité appropriée d'air de combustion de s'infiltrer dans la chambre de combustion pour assurer un fonctionnement sécuritaire.

Lorsque des portes en verre sont utilisées sur un foyer à circulation de chaleur, l'air de combustion contrôlé

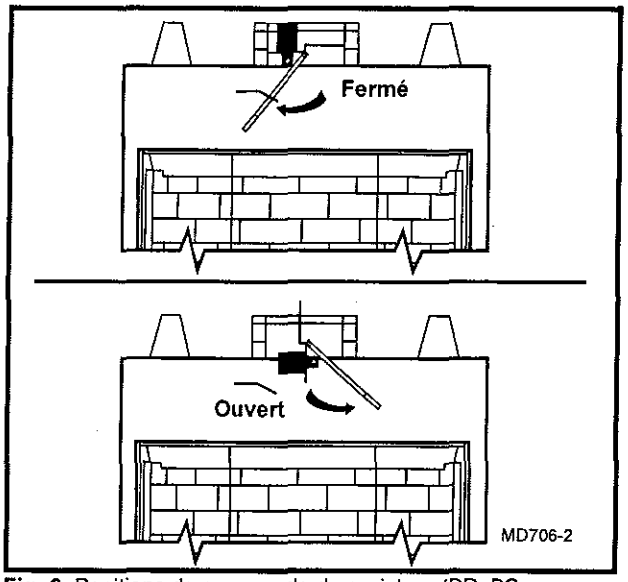


Fig. 2 Positions de commande du registre. (BR, BC, BCMH, TF, TL, CR, SR, ODSR & SC)

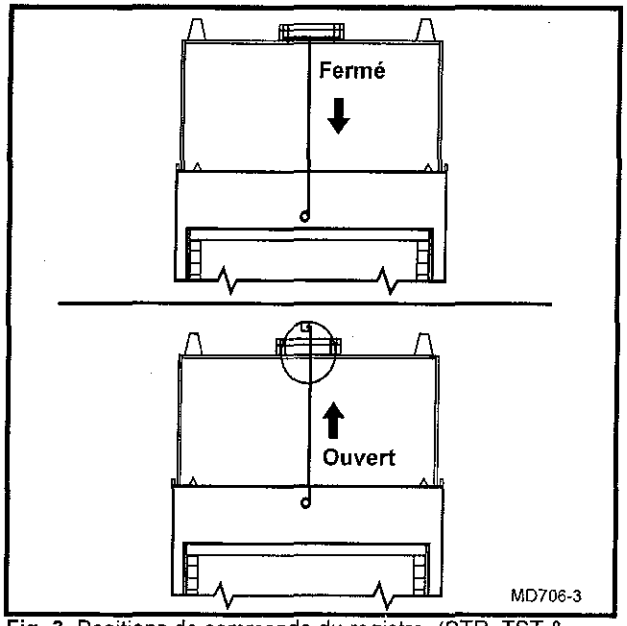


Fig. 3 Positions de commande du registre. (STR, TST & CVR)

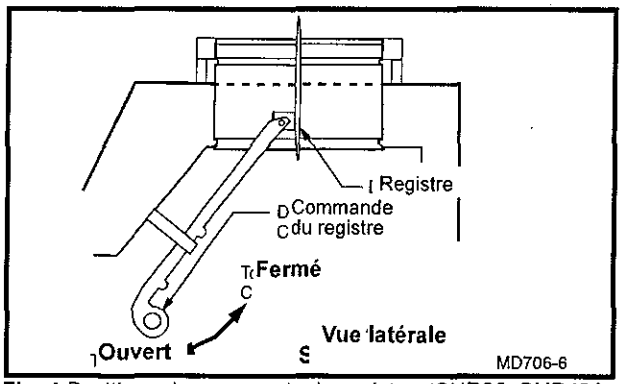


Fig. 4 Positions de commande du registre. (SHR36, SHR42A, ODSHR42, SHR48,TSH36, TSH42)

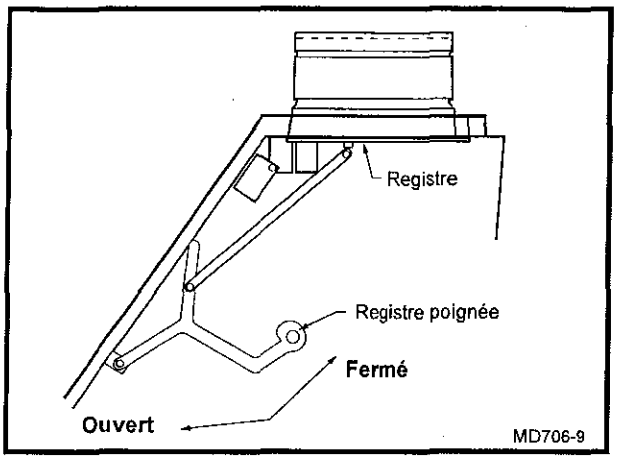


Fig. 5 Positions de commande du registre. (SHR52 & TSH52)

2. Allumage du feu

Pour allumer un feu, une grille doit être utilisée pour soulever le combustible au-dessus de l'âtre. L'air de combustion doit pouvoir circuler à travers le combustible pour que la combustion soit bonne. Tous les foyers CFM Corporation sont livrés avec une grille. Votre foyer nécessite une grille de conception spéciale. Remplacez la grille par un modèle spécifique. Consultez la page 9 pour le numéro de modèle.

Le EWF ne dispose pas de panier avec grille. Préparer le feu directement sur la grille. Ne soulevez pas le bois.

Mettez une bonne quantité de papier journal froissé ou tordu sur l'âtre, sous la grille. Laissez dépasser quelques bouts de papier de la zone des bûches pour pouvoir les allumer. Disposez sur le papier du bois d'allumage (bouts de bois de faible diamètre) en les croisant.

Mettez une bûche de grand diamètre sur le bois d'allumage à approximativement 1/2 po de la paroi arrière du foyer; choisir de préférence une bûche qui a été fendue. Placez une deuxième bûche fendue à 1 ou 2 po devant la première. Placez une troisième bûche fendue sur le dessus des deux autres pour former une pyramide grossière. Vérifier que les irrégularités des bûches permettent à l'air de passer entre celles-ci. (Fig. 4) Si ce n'est pas le cas, placez quelques bouts de bois d'allumage entre les bûches pour les séparer un peu. Des bûches supplémentaires peuvent être ajoutées au besoin pour maintenir la production de chaleur. Les bûches doivent être fendues de préférence en quarts de sections ou en pièces plus petites. Les bûches fendues possèdent des surfaces de combustion plus étendues que les bûches entières et elles brûlent plus facilement. Le type et l'état du bois que vous brûlez ont une grande incidence sur la production de chaleur par votre foyer. Pour de meilleurs résultats, brûlez du chêne,

Registre de série SHR, ODSHR et TSH : Pour ouvrir, poussez le levier de commande vers le haut et l'arrière. Pour fermer, poussez le levier vers le bas et l'avant. (Fig. 8)

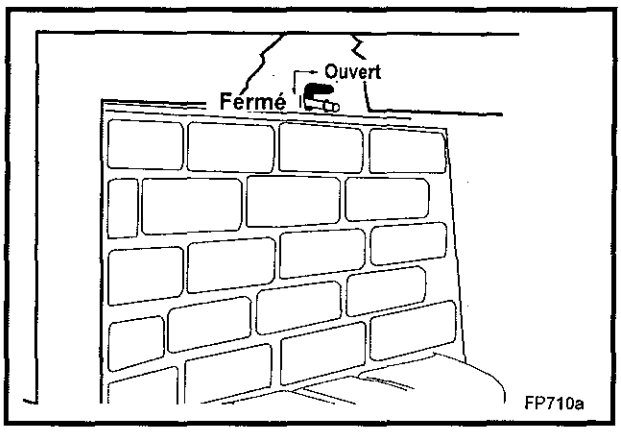


Fig. 8 Fonctionnement de l'arrivée d'air extérieur. (SHR, ODSHR, TSH)

NOTE : Pour ouvrir ou fermer un registre pendant qu'un feu brûle, utilisez une longue tige métallique, comme un tisonnier, pour déplacer le levier. Ne déplacez pas le levier de commande avec vos mains, il est chaud.

5. Commande d'air primaire

Le EWF possède une commande d'air unique qui permet de régler la chaleur que le feu produira et la durée de combustion.

La commande d'air primaire se trouve dans le coin en haut à gauche de l'appareil. C'est la source principale d'air pour démarrer, maintenir et attiser le feu.

En général, plus il y a d'air passant dans le foyer, plus le feu est chaud et le bois se consume vite, moins il y a d'air, plus le feu dure longtemps.

L'admission d'air est ouverte au maximum quand le levier de commande est tourné dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre et fermée quand il est tourné dans l'autre sens. Pour régler la combustion, ajustez la commande dans la position désirée entre ces deux points; quand la commande d'air primaire est ouverte, l'appareil chauffe plus. Quand elle est fermée, il chauffe moins. Vous pouvez régler à la position de votre choix.

6. Ouverture et fermeture des portes en verre

AVERTISSEMENT : Pour votre foyer, n'utilisez que des portes en verre approuvées par CFM Home Products.

Si votre foyer est muni de portes en verre, allumez le feu et laissez-les complètement ouvertes. Pour un rendement maximum, nous recommandons l'utilisation de portes vitrées sur tous les modèles de foyer CFM Corporation, sauf les modèles de série BFC, EWF et WMC pour lesquels les portes doivent être complètement ouvertes pour un feu modéré à chaud. Pour un feu faible à modéré ou pour l'extinction du feu, les portes doivent être fermées. Les foyers de série

BFC, EWF et WMC sont conçus pour une chaleur maximum avec les portes complètement fermées en permanence.

NOTE : Le foyer BFC doit fonctionner uniquement avec les portes complètement fermées.

NOTE : Le foyer EWF doit fonctionner uniquement avec les portes complètement fermées ou avec un pare-étincelles si elles sont complètement ouvertes.

AVERTISSEMENT : LES PORTES DES FOYERS EN FONCTION DOIVENT ÊTRE COMPLÈTEMENT OUVERTES OU COMPLÈTEMENT FERMÉES. SI LES PORTES SONT PARTIELLEMENT OUVERTES, DES GAZ ET DES FLAMMES PEUVENT S'ÉCHAPPER DE L'OUVERTURE DU FOYER ET CONSTITUER UN RISQUE D'INCENDIE ET DE FUMÉE. Examinez les positions adéquates des portes sur la figure 4.

Ne fermez pas les portes en verre si le feu est très chaud. Cela pourrait supprimer la trempe du verre, et les portes pourraient se briser en petits morceaux. Le verre doit pouvoir se réchauffer lentement. Le verre trempé des portes supporte une augmentation de température graduelle jusqu'à 550°F, ce qui est une température supérieure à ce qu'un feu normal peut atteindre. Un feu excessivement chaud peut être dû à des bûches chargées de goudron, à des bouts de bois de sciage très secs ou à des grandes quantités de papier ou de carton ondulé. Maintenez le feu loin des portes et ne laissez jamais les flammes entrer en contact avec le verre.

Les portes en verre peuvent se briser si elles sont mal utilisées. Faites toujours attention lorsque vous ouvrez les portes; ne les claquez pas et ne les forcez pas pour les mettre à leur place.

Veuillez noter que dans des conditions normales de combustion, les cadres de porte en laiton peuvent se décolorer un peu. Maintenir le feu petit et vers l'arrière du foyer peut permettre d'éviter cette décoloration.

elles doivent être conservées dans le récipient hermétique jusqu'à ce que toutes les escarbilles soient complètement refroidies.

Laissez suffisamment de cendres pour isoler l'âtre froid afin de faire démarrer le feu plus rapidement. Une trop grande quantité de cendres ralentit la combustion de votre feu et fait brûler plus rapidement votre grille.

11. Fonctionnement du BFC36, foyer à combustion propre

Les foyers BFC36 sont spécialement conçus pour réduire la formation de la fumée et des hydrocarbures; cependant, le rendement de ces foyers est directement lié à une utilisation appropriée. Pour réduire les émissions, utilisez uniquement du bois bien sec. Évitez les feux couvants à combustion lente et maintenez une couche de braises sur laquelle placer de nouvelles bûches.

Les températures élevées de l'aire de combustion permettent d'obtenir un rendement efficace de ces modèles à combustion propre.

Les foyers à combustion propre BFC36 doivent fonctionner avec les portes de l'habillage complètement fermées, ceci afin de réduire les émissions. Toutes modifications apportées aux composants internes de ces foyers risquent de provoquer une augmentation des émissions. Utilisez toujours la grille du modèle approprié et ne retirez pas les composants en brique, les déflecteurs ou le matériel de l'aire de combustion.

12. Fonctionnement du foyer EWF36.

Le foyer EWF36A répond aux normes d'émission établies par la US Environmental Protection Agency concernant les appareils de chauffage à bois vendus après le 1er juillet 1990.

Le système de combustion catalytique de votre EWF produit les meilleures conditions pour une combustion secondaire.

Lorsque le registre du poêle est fermé, la fumée traverse **l'élément catalytique** provoquant des températures de 500-600°F (260-315°C), moitié moins élevées que les températures normales pour la combustion secondaire naturelle.

L'élément catalytique est une surface alvéolaire en céramique recouverte d'un métal noble, habituellement du platine. L'élément se trouve dans la **chambre de combustion secondaire, fabriquée dans un matériau réfractaire isolant spécial à haute température.** La chambre procure l'environnement approprié requis pour la combustion secondaire du combustible (fumée).

La fermeture du registre peut aussi réduire le tirage. La fermeture trop rapide du registre peut arrêter le feu ou désactiver la chambre de combustion. Fermez le registre uniquement quand le feu est bien allumé. Pour allumer un feu, attendez qu'il y ait une couche de braise d'au moins 3-4 pouces avant de fermer le registre.

13. Fonctionnement du EWF30

Le foyer EWF3O répond aux normes d'émission établies par la US Environmental Protection Agency concernant les appareils de chauffage à bois vendus après le 1er juillet 1990.

Le système de combustion non catalytique produit les conditions appropriées pour une combustion secondaire.

Quand le registre est fermé, la fumée passe par la chambre de combustion en matériau réfractaire à l'arrière de l'appareil. C'est dans cette chambre que la combustion secondaire se produit.

Comme pour le EWF36, la fermeture trop rapide du registre a un effet négatif sur la combustion secondaire. Pour allumer un feu, attendez qu'il y ait une couche de braise d'au moins 3-4 pouces avant de fermer le registre.

Mesures de précaution

Bien que les mesures de précaution suivantes aient été présentées plus haut dans ce manuel, elles sont indiquées ici pour insister et fournir une référence rapide.

Mesures de précaution relatives au foyer

1. Vérifiez que tous les passages du système de cheminée sont libres et sans obstruction.
2. Ouvrez toujours le registre avant d'allumer un feu et laissez-le ouvert tant que le feu brûle. Ne fermez pas le registre tant que le feu n'est pas complètement éteint.
3. Vérifiez que le feu reçoit suffisamment d'air pour éviter la fumée, la suie et la formation de gaz nocifs.
4. Utilisez toujours une grille pour supporter le feu. Si la grille est brûlée, celle-ci doit être remplacée par une grille approuvée par CFM Home Products. Consultez la page 19 pour connaître les modèles de remplacement.
5. Ne brûlez jamais de rebuts de bois de sciage, de branches de pin, de déchets, de plastique, de colorant de flamme, de nettoyeurs de suie ou d'autres produits ou composants chimiques.
6. N'utilisez jamais de combustible liquide ou d'allume-feu liquide.
7. Construisez votre feu à 1/2 po approximativement de l'arrière de la chambre de combustion pour obtenir une bonne combustion.
8. Faites toujours attention lorsque vous ajoutez du bois au feu et lorsque vous utilisez vos outils de foyer (pelle, pinces, tisonnier, etc.).
9. Les premiers feux doivent être petits.
10. N'emballez pas votre foyer.
11. Fermez toujours votre pare-étincelles lorsqu'un feu brûle.

Remplacement de verre brisé

Ne faites jamais fonctionner un foyer avec des portes de verre fissurées ou cassées. Remplacez toutes les pièces endommagées avant utilisation.

NOTE : La vitre céramique sur ces modèles est fragile et le montage est important pour la sécurité. Si la vitre est endommagée sur les modèles BFC36, elle doit être remplacée en installant une nouvelle vitre dans la porte. N'essayez pas d'installer une nouvelle vitre dans les encadrements de la porte. Dévissez les quatre (4) vis fixant les charnières au foyer et

retirez toute la porte. Remplacez par une nouvelle porte. Contactez votre concessionnaire CFM Corporation pour les pièces de rechange.

Avant chaque utilisation du foyer

1. Vérifiez que la chambre de combustion est propre et prête à être utilisée. Retirez l'excès de cendre.
2. Vérifiez que le pare-étincelles et que les grilles d'admission et de refoulement d'air sont propres et sans obstruction.
3. Vérifiez si l'âtre et la chemise de la chambre de combustion sont fissurés ou endommagés. Vérifiez que le conduit n'est pas obstrué et que le registre est complètement ouvert.

Au printemps -

Avant la dernière utilisation saisonnière du foyer

1. Vérifiez la tête de la cheminée et retirez tout corps étranger.
2. Vérifiez si le conduit est obstrué et retirez les corps étrangers le cas échéant.
3. Vérifiez complètement la tête de la cheminée pour déceler toute corrosion; remplacez toutes les pièces affaiblies structurellement.
4. Inspectez le solin de cheminée. C'est le premier endroit qu'il faut regarder si vous avez des problèmes de fuite de toiture. Vérifiez s'il y a des zones cassées, comme des têtes de clous et des soudures. Scellez toute zone trouvée.
5. Nettoyez tout le foyer.

Pièces de rechange

Vous pouvez vous procurer des pièces de rechange pour votre foyer auprès de votre détaillant CFM Corporation. Pour toute information sur les pièces de rechange disponibles, consultez le manuel d'installation et du propriétaire fourni avec chaque accessoire. Pour toute information supplémentaire dépassant ce que votre détaillant peut vous fournir, communiquez avec :

CFM Corporation
410 Admiral Blvd.
Mississauga, Ontario
Canada L5T 2N6
ATT : Service à la clientèle

Guide de dépannage

La sécurité de votre foyer a été testée, et il a été conçu et fabriqué pour fonctionner sans défaillance. En raison de l'atmosphère, de l'environnement résidentiel et de techniques d'utilisation inappropriées, vous pouvez rencontrer les anomalies suivantes auxquelles vous pouvez remédier vous-même. Si l'anomalie ne peut pas être corrigée, communiquez avec votre détaillant CFM Corporation local pour qu'il vous aide.

Problèmes de fumée

Il y a de la fumée à l'allumage du feu

Votre cheminée et votre conduit sont probablement froids. Mettez une feuille de journal sur les bûches et allumez-la juste avant d'allumer le papier froissé et le bois d'allumage. Ce papier journal brûle rapidement et réchauffe plus vite le conduit.

Le foyer fume constamment

Le registre peut être fermé. Vérifier que le registre est en position ouverte. Ouvrez le registre jusqu'à la disparition de la fumée.

Le conduit peut être obstrué; il peut aussi y avoir des débris dans ou sur le mitron de la cheminée. Vérifiez s'il y a des obstructions et retirez-les le cas échéant. Si vous n'inspectez pas le conduit de cheminée de la façon recommandée, une accumulation de créosote peut avoir réduit son diamètre. Vérifiez le conduit de cheminée de la façon décrite dans la procédure d'entretien.

Le feu peut être trop à l'avant de la chambre de combustion. Poussez le feu vers l'arrière de la chambre de combustion à l'aide d'un outil approprié. Si la grille est plus grande que celle fournie par CFM Home Products ou supérieure à la taille recommandée, le foyer peut fumer. Remplacez la grille par un modèle spécifié et listé sur la page 19 des accessoires.

Vous n'utilisez peut être pas de grille pour soulever le feu au-dessus de l'âtre. Cela est important pour obtenir un bon tirage. Laissez le feu s'éteindre et reconstruisez-le conformément aux directives précédentes. La tête de votre cheminée peut ne pas être assez élevée au-dessus du toit. Il peut être nécessaire d'augmenter la hauteur de la tête de votre cheminée. Communiquez avec votre détaillant pour une extension de tête de cheminée et les autres pièces nécessaires. Consultez les directives d'installation de la tête de cheminée.

La fumée apparaît un certain temps après le début de la combustion

Lors de l'alimentation et de l'entretien du feu, celui-ci a peut-être été avancé dans la chambre de combustion. Poussez le feu vers l'arrière de la chambre de combustion à l'aide d'un outil approprié.

Si votre résidence est hermétique et bien isolée, la manque d'air de combustion peut provoquer de la

Si cet essai indique qu'il y a une anomalie, pensez à d'autres facteurs possibles, comme le temps ou un changement de qualité de votre combustible. Par temps chaud, le tirage est plus faible que par temps froid hivernal, et la combustion peut être ralentie. Des petits feux intenses constituent une bonne solution dans ces conditions.

Lorsque du bois vert (insuffisamment séché) est brûlé, le rendement est plus faible que lorsque le bois est bien séché. Vous devez réchauffer un peu plus votre poêle (plus d'air) pour obtenir un bon rendement avec du bois vert ou encore humide.

De plus, tenez compte des modifications de votre mode de fonctionnement. Une fois que vous avez envisagé toutes les autres causes possibles d'une diminution du rendement, vérifiez et nettoyez la chambre de combustion.

Accessoires destinés aux foyers à bois

Les accessoires suivants peuvent être obtenus chez votre détaillant CFM Corporation. Pour toute information supplémentaire qui dépasse ce que votre détaillant peut vous fournir, communiquez avec CFM Corporation, 410 Admiral Blvd., Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5T 2N6, ATT : Service à la clientèle

Modèles à Bois	Air extÉrieur	Nécessaire de ventilateur	Nécessaire de porte en verre	Système de cheminée*	Dia. Du conduit	Grille
BC36, BC36i, BC36MH, TL36, TL36i	AK-MST	FK12	36GDKBB 36GDKBK 36GDKDP 36GDKS	SK8 or S	8 po	3030129
BR36, BR36i TF36, TF36i	AK-MST	S/O	36GDKBB 36GDKBK 36GDKDP 36GDKS	SK8 or S	8 po	3030129
BC42, BC42i TL42, TL42i	AK-MST	FK12	42GDKBB 42GDKBK 42GDKDP 42GDKS	SK8 or S	8 po	3030129
BR42, BR42i TF42, TF42i	AK-MST	S/O	42GDKBB 42GDKBK 42GDKDP 42GDKS	SK8 or S	8 po	3030129
SC36A	AK-MST	FK12	36GDKBBSR 36GDKBKSR 36GDKDPSR 36GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8 po	3041130
SR36A	AK-MST	S/O	36GDKBBSR 36GDKBKSR 36GDKDPSR 36GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8 po	3041130
SC42A	AK-MST	FK12	42GDKBBSR 42GDKBKSR 42GDKDPSR 42GDKSSR	SK8 or S	8 po	3041130

Système À Deux Parois SK Avec 11 Po De Dia. Extérieur
Système À Deux Parois CF Avec 13½ Po De Dia. Extérieur
Système À Trois Parois S Avec 1½ Po De Dia. Extérieur

Garfield County No. 10704

Building & Sanitation Department

108 8th Street, Suite #401 Glenwood Springs, Co. 81601

Office 945-8212 Inspection Line 384-5003

Job Address: 34 Riverboat Dr, New Castle

Locality: Riverbend Subdivision flg5, Lot 16/ 2123-343-30-016

Use of Building: Wood burning fireplace

Owner: Solis, Juan

Contractor: Owner

Amount of Permit: $79.04 **Date:** 10-19-07

Clerk: JHayto